ST. JOHNSBURY, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

economy of tree planting :

very valuable. And then it is said to im-

tightly around it will be quite sure to grow."

It is very evident that raising and feeding

animals for meat, must receive more atten-

branch of farming. The speculation in pure

or has been carried to an excess, as many

ersons have believed, has not been an un-

meet again. The vast increase of wealth

nois and Kentucky pastures. The value of

the beginning of the shower, which must by

and by become a torrent. A channel seems

pork, now being produced, which promises

to be highly profitable. Thus the long hoped

for opportunity of changing our system of

farming, has probably arrived, or is very

near. While we wait and hope, events shape

themselves by force of circumstances which

we cannot control, and which seem to be

mere accidents. Thus the experimental

shipment of a few curcasses of beef to Eng-

land, a year ago, seems to have opened

way for us to change our exhaustive system

of farming. Let us avail ourselves of the

opportunity; feed as many animals as we

can, and raise root and fodder crops for this

purpose. At first we must use artificial fer-

tilizers freely, and afterwards as may be

needed, to keep crops up to the highest limit.

'High farming" must now be the rule if we

are to make money. We must get rid of

our scrubs; of cows that neither give milk

nor yield butter; of sheep that neither af-

ford wool nor mutton; of pigs that make no

pork or lard, and of poultry that lay no

eggs. We must keep only the best, that is,

high and mature quickly, make rich manure

grow heavy crops, cultivate thoroughly, turn

off from one acre as much as we have done

heretofore from two, three or four, and then

American agriculture, which is the freest in-

dustry in the world, will be the most prof-

GREEN MOUNTAIN POULTRY YARDS. BGG FOR HATCHING, from my celebrated Bastams, \$1.20 per dosen. Pekin or Cochin Bantams, \$1.20 per dosen. Pekin or Cochin Bantams, \$1.00 per Dosan. My stock is from J. Y. Rickmell's Yards, Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$20 per dos., from Palmer last importation. White Carrier Pigeons, \$10, per pair, White-crested, Fantali and Jacobin Pigeons, \$20 per pair, from Burpue's Loft. My prices include the best package for eggs. I will send the Punitry World one year to all that order two dozon eggs from my yards. Correspondence Solicited, and satisfaction given to all. Address. C. H. CARPENTER, W. Enosburgh, Vt.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. FROM Silver Spangled and Golden-Pen Hamburgs and White Rose Comb Bantas 168 \$1.50 per 13. Chicks for sale in the Pall. H. E. HONEY, Marlow, N. M.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. I can furnish fresh eggs that will HATCH from the following varieties: S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs selected from J. G. McKecch. Eitzt premium stock, equal to any in New England, \$2,00 per dos., Light Brahmas, Todd's stock, \$1,00 per doz. Heatherood \$1,00, White Leghorns, \$1,50. Selected the Leghorns, \$1,50, when stock Advises to the results of the day tremium stock Advises. D. W. McKEEN, So. Acworth, N. H.

EGGS FOR A TCHING. GEO, S. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N.H.

er, the subscriber would solicit a share of k. Work done by the day or job, at hard-ces. JOHN BARROWS, Hartford, Vt. FISH GUANO!

Bry Ground Fish Gunne, 8 to 10 per cent. Ammonia: 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime. Half-Dry Fish Scrap, good quality. Also Superphos-phates and Pine Hand Guano.

Address, Quantipline Fertilizer Co., 1Jul77 180 State Street, New Haven, Conn POLAND C INA

MERRITT, HARTLAND,

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. Plymouth Rocks A SPECIALTY. ON ACCOUNT OF HARD TIMES I am

O prepaired to sell orgs for hatching from first-class birds at hard time prices \$2.00 per 13. Baxed and de-livered to express. Address. J. H. MORRISON. Marlow, N. H. Please my what paper you mw this in.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. By the 100, 1000 and 100,000.

I have the largest and finest stock ever offered in th New England States, Prices VERY LOW. Warrante

North Rending, Mass.



HUDSON RIVER

FRUIT GARDENS.

Many novelties in new spring price list. Prouty's Seedling, Cupt. Juck and 30 other varieties o strawberries; Thwack and Delaware Rasp Grapes, Pruit trees, etc., voc. crates in great variety. Address R. H. HAINES. Grapes, Fruit trees, etc., etc. Berry Baskets and

Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.

I ust Drown in Westmore, six miles from Barton villago. Said farm consists of 85 acres of the best of land, good Codar swamp and splendid fot of Spruce water to both. Will cut twenty tons of the best ofhay. to have been opened for the increased supolds, a yearling helfer, I good work horse, I harn ools. Price for farm, stock and tools, thirteen hundred mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply at



PLANTS & TREES -FOR THE-

PARLOR, GARDEN & ORCHARD

Also a good assortment of

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Sceds, Etc. Cultivated and for sale by

H. P. CLOSSON,

In England, it is estimated, there are 50 . 00,000 acres of land under cultivation, oneourth of which is manured annually with 15 187,000,000 tons.

itable.—American Agriculturist.

Onion Raising.

have planted as my landmarks, which I am greatly reduced.

always glad to see again. Although now foliage, they battle with the winter's winds. able to onions, as there are likely to be very Now what I would like to call attention few weeds to interfere with their growth. parents have land, whether a large or small liability to be wet early in the season. A had increased a large percentage in their is cheaper than doctors. tract, should ask the privilege to plant a rich soil is of the first necessity for this crop. milk since they were compelled to go to The cutting of the hay in proper season few seeds, whether of pine or of oak, or of A good amount of manure will give the work like any other beast. And pray why and curing well, and storing the same, is one hickory, or of chestnut, indeed, of almost young plants a good start in the spring and should not she too carn her fodder by the of the essential points of good sheep husany tree, and watch their growth and pro- will help produce a large crop. The manure sweat of nose?" teet them. How many little corners there applied should be free from foul seeds. It are, which are left to weeds and briers and should not be green and rank, as it would stands in the shade, occupied a limited porbushes, where a few trees might be started have a tendency to produce maggets, and tion of his time in working his material over CLET-EDGED METTER AS MADE BY to grow up and give shade and beauty to might have a tendency to interfere with the again he would not have advanced such a the now bare and sandy country roads. It germination of the feed. Old hog manure, peculiar theory; the time required by a cow poor hay, and vainly endeavoring to obtain is a very simple thing, and would yield a the droppings of fowls and sheep, are the in gathering her food in good pasture is vast amount of satisfaction. As a general best, though well rotted barn-yard manure is much less than that required for the purpose thing, seeds are best gathered and best very good. Whatever kind of manure is of second mastication. The fact that she is BUILDINGS MOVED.

planted in the fall, but if children will hunt used should be well pulverized and harrowed law in the field bay, if it is cut a few days before it begins about under oak and hickory or walnut trees in. A ton descript of second mastication. The fact that she is bay, if it is cut a few days before it begins in. about under oak and hickory or walnut trees in. A top dressing of wood ashes is excel- is no proof that she is "loaling." If the pasin the spring, they will find acorns or nuts in lent, both as a means of preventing the work- ture is what it should be the cows can in a the holes covered by leaves, which are all ing of the maggets and of insuring a large sprouted and beginning to grow. Then there crop of onions. A top dressing of well pul- first stomach enough material for double that and well cured. Sheep prefer a variety of are many trees which throw up suckers. verized air-slaked lime is also of advantage. which can be dug up and planted out by Commercial manures are preferable to farm. formed as well in the shade as anywhere themselves, and none of these afford a better yard manures, as they contain no seeds of result than the yellow locust. It is a native weeds,

tree and grows very rapidly. The foliage is of a very pretty color (light green), and seed. It should be plump and of the last gracefdl, and the wood is as valuable to the year's growth. Many prefer to use two course of a holiday and make a quarter of pounds of seed are required for an acre. cut about two feet long and set in the ground should be mixed with dry land plaster. The about eighteen inches and the earth pressed rows should be straight for convenience of row can be seen, the soil should be shaved Needs for the Future.-The Prospect. with a hoe. In fact, this is the only worktion than has hitherto been given to this

keep it clear of weeds. when the plants become well established. have sunk money out of present sight, they Colurado, as have hitherto come from Illi- profitable. - Chicago Times.

the product is thus doubled. This is but A New Way of Growing Strawberries.

There is no doubt that in many parts of the country the "hill" or "stool" plan is failure because of hard winters. Fruit is much larger and fluer grown by the stool system (that is, keeping all runners elipped off), and the reasons for this is, that the ground gets bet or cultivated, and the plants eing worked upon all sides, make a Juxuriant growth, and bear in proportion. Now. f we can adopt some plan by which the soil can be kept better stirred all around the plants, we know fine fruit will be attained. Therefore, we propose what we will style the the old patterns which have been in use a 'matted hill system," which is as follows:

Prepare the ground well, mark it 3 or 31 and clumps of plants here and there, that grades from pure bred males ; we must feed

the fruit was much finer than where the horses. He ploughed grass ground seven ing to her former record. I make no account ing corn-folder once or twice each day in the matted rows of plants was continuous. ther than what one would suppose, and first a pair of horses, and found they could cow, which was caused by accident, is the -as turnip-tops, culls from the cabbagewhere the ground is filled with them, the handle it easily without the steers. He then first and only one lost in thirty-five years, field, immature squashes, pumpkins, etc. finest is not so fine as when they can have tried the steers, and found they also could which is the whole time I have been keeping. This practice, though not nearly as profita- to obtain best results. The best evidence in more room. We advise the trying of this draw it with ease. So he left his boy to do ing cows; and this I think is an argument ble as soiling, requires no additional help in favor of soiling is that none who try it plan by those who have plenty of land and the plowing with the steers alone, while he in favor of good keeping, warm stables and and enables the feeder to carry a much larger horse help, and but little hand help. After went about other work with his horses. How careful management of cows generally. We stock than he otherwise could, as well as prethey are through bearing, a small plow, with long it will take to save enough in team find that our dairy book has a credit for the vents loss by shrinking of milk and flesh perience soon removes.—N. Y. Independent. tons of manure per acre, making a total of ground levelled off, and cultivator and hoe holding ploughs would do well to consider, estimate that the milk and cream used by important system of soiling are so many and will make a liquid manure of great value

Farmers who are well situated in regard | The following from the pen of a corres-

If the writer had, like the cow when she time spent in mastication which can be perelse.-Philadelphia Times.

Early Chickens.

farmer as any other, while for boat or ship kinds of seed, as the red Weathersfield and peet some who have no practical knowledge timber it is unsurpassed. A hundred of Yellow Dauvers, so if one kind fails there of the matter, strongly advocate raising only PIGS! timber it is unsurpassed. A number of these any boy or girl could plant out in the these any boy or girl could plant out in the will be hope for the other. About five early chickens. Now it is desirable to have The drills should be about six inches apart. Like extreems in everything clse extremes and the hills six inches from each other. in the poultry business will be found disadprove the soil where it grows, which in it- From six to eight seed should be placed in vantageous. I should as soon think of havself is an advantage. The willow will grow each hill. If the seed is soaked for a week ing all of my vegetables early, and all my from a slip or cutting, and the kinds of in tepid water before planting, it will come flowers blossom before summer was hardly up quicker. For convenience in planting it begun, as of having all my chickens hatched very early in the season. No farmer would think of having his cows or his sheep all the working. As soon as the seed is up so the same age. He would very much prefer to have them of different ages so as to have some young stock to take the place of those ing required during the entire summer. It which have grown old. Why should not the is better not to dig the ground but simply to same rule apply to hens? As they are comparatively short lived animals, and as breed-The greatest labor required in raising this ers seem to be agreed that it is not profitabred live stock, if it has been an evil at all, crop is, the hand weeding that must be done ble to keep them more than a year or two, it follows that these who fall in with the pre-At this time the number should be reduced vailing fashion will, of necessity, have all nixed evil by any means. As we have to four or five in a hill. They appear to the hens just on an age; or at most will have thought, and have frequently said, the spec. grow about as well in clusters as singly. In only two sets of hens and all in each set of ulative furore excited public interest, and ordinary seasons the soil should be scraped the same age. Now I very much prefer to the undoubted merits of the animals them. over once in two weeks. As the onions ri- have some early chickens and some late ones, selves, have fastened attention upon them, pen the tops fall over. They are then ready and do not care if I have a few betreen and by their means vast improvement has to harvest, though they may remain where the ages of these. Then I am much surer been effected in our herds and flocks. If they grew until the approach of cold weather. of having a constant succession of eggs than some people have gone in too heavily, and In harvesting they should be pulled and al- I could be if I raised only early chickens lowed to remain on the ground for a week to The early ones as a matter of course, begin to have at least gained wisdom, and by and by dry. The tops should then be cut off, and lay first. When they have stopped for a the increase of their stock will bring ends to the onions placed in a cool and dry place. breathing spell some of the later ones take Five hundred bushels to the acre is not an up the work, and they are at length succeedcontributed to the agricultural interest by unusual crop. The prices of onions vary ed by those which were hatched last of all. these improved animals, is now being mani- greatly in different years, but it is unusual I consider this a common sense way of getfested. As good stock is coming forward for them to be a drug in the market. Dur- ting eggs week after week and month after from the prairies and plains of Kansas and ing the war onion raising was exceedingly mouth. If the hens are all of the same age, or if they are all of different years' growth but still were all hatched at just about the same time of year, they will be very likely to all lay at once and then all stop to rest at the same time. Under this system the owner will have eggs in abundance when he has any and then will be obliged to go a long time without. This does not seem to me to be either pleasant or profitable. Consequent

> IMPOVEMENTS IN PLOUBE.-If people generally knew how much better the new ploughs of to-day would work than some of half a century or more, there would be something of an accumulation of old iron at run through as before,-Fruit Recorder. -New England Farmer.

of early chickens .- Cor. N. E. Homestean

Sheep Husbandry

Less attention has been given to the raisat Falmouth, the place of departure by to market, and who are well provided with pondent of the Ohio Farmer, certainly has ing of mutton and wool for two or three steamers for Nantucket and Martha's Vine- help for light work, cannot ordinarily raise the merit of originality, and certainly no one years than formerly, on account of the preyard, is struck by the luxuriant patches of a more profitable crop than onions. To sue- will accuse its author of plagiarism : "Does valing low prices. But since the scale of forest in unexpected places on a coast gener- ceed with this crop, however, it is necessary the dairyman ever suspect that some cows of prices has turned in the ascendant, and ally devoid of trees. When of a hot sum- to commence operations very early in the are dreadful loafers? Where there is a increased interest in the business may be exmer day the glare and glitter is oppressive, spring. It is useless to sow onton seed late pond of water to stand in, if flies happen to preted. That those who may go into the the air of Wood's Hole is breezy and the in the season unless one wants to raise a be particularly bad, some cows will spend business may get started aright, and that whole scene refreshingly shady and deli- crop of scallions. A crop of onions may be most of their time standing in the water, those who are already in it may get some cious to the eye. Mr. Joseph S. Fay brought raised with the least expenditure of time when they should be mowing the lawn. valuable information, we condense some sugall this to pass by clothing barron headlands and money on an old pasture sod, especially Some dairymen think the act of standing in gestions presented by a well-known breeder with a forest verdure, and it has not taken one that has long been pastured by sheep, in water absorbs the milk from cows. They of sheep to the Vermont board of agriculeither a great many years to do it. In the fol- First-class plowing will be required so that little suspect it is simply the effect of loaflowing extracts from a letter he tells how he the furrows shall be straight. The harrow. ing away her time. Shade trees are a pro- less than poor, and pays much larger; this did it, tegether with the uses and general ing must be done lengthwise of the furrows, life source of laziness in cows. Many hours consists in a great measure in doing the right and immediately before the seed is sown, are passed in Juxuriant laziness, enjoying work at the right time. In relation to shear-"When I was quite young I became inter- The object of sowing onion seed on a rich the cool shade when the cow could be much ing, this rule applies with great force. June ested in planting trees in my father's garden soil is to avoid weeds and render cultivation more profitably employed eating grass for her is one of the best months in the year for and now there are growing there along its easy. As large a crop cannot be expected master's sake. To be sure cows suffer from sheep to thrive, if they are shorn. It costs margins large elms and horse chestnut trees, as when the seed is sown on a well pulver- heat just as do horses, oxen, sheep, pigs and less to house a flock of sheep that are just which I put there from the seed. Where- ized soil that has been recently manured, all other animals, but after observing to how shore, before a storm, than it does to cart ever I have lived I have left trees that I but the labor of cultivation will be very much greater extent idle men suffer with them to the baru when they are benumbed heat more than men who hard at work, I am and chilled. It costs less to mend the fence Onions will ordinarily succeed on any satisfied that the cow that is busy minds the before the sheep get into the habit of being well along in life I shall plant trees, for they | land that will produce a good crop of corn, heat less than the one that is idly endavor- unruly as we call it. It costs less to cut and are never ungrateful, never disrespectful or providing it is dry enough to plow very ing to keep cool. I once knew a dairyman cure the hay in season and when the sun irreverent, but always manifest God's good- early in the spring. A dark, sandy soil, if to build a lane through his apple orchard to shines, than it does to do it out of season, ness in their regular growth and verdant, highly manured, will generally produce a prevent his cows from loating under the and in rainy weather. If from any reason beauty in summer, and by their picturesque good crop of onious of excellent flavor. Bot- trees, he stating he had no objection to their hay is poor it costs less to feed some grain forms and sturdy strength, when, stripped of tom lands that are naturally rich are favor. getting the fallen apples—he preferred they in season, than it does to let the sheep lose should, but he said that nothing but starva- flesh and got poor, and then spend our time tion would prevail upon them to leave the in nursing and doctoring them. I think to is this, that any little boy or girl, whose The only trouble with this sort of land is its inviting shade. He asserted that his cows there is a proverb which is, that good food

bandry. If, from any cause, we fail to do this, our sheep the next spring are poor and lambs, the sole cause of which is, that the sheep during the winter have been eating from the same their necessary amount of nourishment which the hay did not contain.

Nearly all kinds of low lands and swamp few hours, morning and evening, store up in the hay are good sheep hay, if cut in season good hay instead of being confined to one

> Lambs should be weaned when they are four months old, and turned into good feed. If they are fed daily, in addition to good grass, and one pint of oats and shorts apiece until they are turned out to grass the next spring they will have a good start toward making a sheep with a good constitution. If we would raise sheep with good constituas we must supply them liberally during their growth with that kind of food that will furnish them with the necessary amount of one, muscle and strength.

> Sheep, and lambs in particular, should be used during cold storms in the fall and be fed with hay, which they should learn to eat before they are entirely deprived of grass. All kinds of sheep and breeding ewes in particular, should come to the barn in good condition in the fall. This is necessary in order that they may be able to well develop their lambs. All kinds of sheep should be allowed to run out daily upon the ground daily in the late fall and early winter and spring. Sulphur and ashes should be fed to sheep with their salt during the inter, Sulphur is health for the sheep, and is offensive to vermin.

Ashes are also healthy and essential for reeding ewes. It sometimes happens that strong lambs droop and die while the dams have a good supply of milk. If the stomsch of such lambs are opened they would be ound to be packed and distended with hard ourd, which was the cause of their death, The remedy for this is to feed the breeding ewes with some kind of a mild alkali, like shes, for some time previous to the time of dropping their lambs.

Sheep should be turned out upon the ground daily, as soon as there is a spot bare hat is large enough for them to stand upon. for the air in their pens and stables is generally impure, and no amount of good feed will supply the lack of good air and exer-

There are various diseases which sheep and lambs sometimes have, and troubles to encounter in breeding sheep. There are causes for all these. It should be one of the studies of the sheep breeder to learn what those causes are and how to avoid them; when we do that we shall have good luck in sheep husbandry. ly I do not believe in the exclusive growing

A Year's Dairy Business. The Views of a Practical Man.

Mr. Jotham Weston of Skowhegan, Me. gives the following statement to the Maine

Farmer of the meome of his dairy for 1876. We commenced the year with seven cows. At the end of three months I purchased one feet each way, as for core, and at each the junk stores. Farmers buy new parts more, and a three year old helfer; and one crossing of marker set a strawberry plant for old ploughs which are really not worth month later I had a yearling heifer come in (or, if you have plenty of them, two in each housing. They are unprofitable to use be- at 14 months old. Now, by reckoning these place will be safer and better). Keep the cause they often draw or hold so hard that a two heifers (as farmers frequently do), equal tom. The advantages to be gained by feedcultivator running both ways, and quite often strong man and heavy team are needed, to one cow, I have, with the nine months of as plants commence to run freely, and by do- where a light team and boy could do better the cows purchased, eighteen months, or one meet the requirements of the small farmer ing this, and when cleaning the hills by work with the modern implements. One cow and a half to add to the seven, which and suburbans residents that may adopt the hand drawing stray plants and covering with farmer, who has just secured one of the new will give me an average of eight and one system without sufficient information in reearth, a matted hill will soon be formed 11 swivel ploughs advertised in the Farmer, half cows through the year. One cow died gard to it, and of course, fail to meet their to 2 feet across. We have noticed that and sent out as a premium for new sub- in November, just after calving, which was expectations. Others, more cautious, only ty-five tons; carrots and parsnips twenty where there are vacancies in matted rows, scribers, writes that he tried it first with a a loss to the dairy of six weeks of a new feed green food during the autumn months, pair of four-year-old steers and a pair of mileh cow, or sixty pounds of butter, accord- or during drought in summer, generally food- and as easily grown. Six to ten tons of inches deep, but soon found that he was us for this, but throw it in to make good the field. To this we may add the clearing up Roots of strawberry plant run much far- ing more team than he needed, so he tried account of the heifers. The death of this of food which frost would otherwise destroy a sharp knife or wheel, can be run through work to pay for a new plough, is a question eight and a half cows of 925 pounds of cheese during droughts. The advantages of an inboth ways, and hills plowed down closely, which the owners of hard running and hard and 2,284 pounds of butter; and the family telligent system of soiling are so many and

neighbors, would have made 150 pounds in together with some information about feeding addition. Please note that this last is an and the crops needed to furnish a supply of (and it was intended to be below the figure this article may not only benefit the agriculrather than above) we have for the year turist, but also that large class of people 2,434 pounds of butter. The whole amount who suppose that they are at the mercy of sold for \$1,091.41, by reckoning what we the milkman, but who could with a little exused in the family at the same price we ertion supply their tables with pure milk, sold for. How much the skim milk was butter, and cream, and the children with the worth in growing and fattening 2,300 pounds only food that furnishes the necessary condi-

of pork I will not estimate.

cow but not one cent of profit.

has left. Now, what is the effect of this afford considerable pasturage ket at a low price he will have an article- stable-manure or a green crop. farmer obtains \$100 income.

Green Fodder Crops.

The attention of farmers and dairymen has for some time been directed to the soiling sysing green food are so apparent and so fully

estimate and not figures. With this estimate green food during the year. Hoping that tions for healthy growth of body and mind,

I will squarely state that there are no pe- the following hints are given. Estimates of uliar circumstances about these cows, or the amount of land needed to supply a cow making the butter, nor about reporting the twelve months with a sufficient quantity and eporting the income. Because there are variety of food vary from one to two acres. many neat wives in our farm houses who do My own opinion is that one and one-half not, and perhaps cannot make fancy butter acres of land in good cultivation will furnish because of certain circumstances beyond their the fodder, green and cured, together with control, is no agrument at all against the furnished the fodder, green and cured, toaggestion that to raise the standard of in- gether with roots for winter feeding, to keep ome from our cows, it is not only desirable a cow in thriving condition one year. It but necessary to have such wives. If to at- will be profitable to feed meal or bran, which tend the dairy of eight or ten cows is as in this estimate is supposed to be purchased. much as a woman can do, can she A cow can be "kept" upon the products of not superintend a dairy of twenty-five or less land; but it is supposed that every one every seventy-five cows if she is at all interested in soiling has become aware urnished all the half she is furnished all the that a cow is a machine for the manufacture help she needs to do the hard work? A of milk, butter, and cheese, and that it is imneighbor recently visited a farm in the west- portant that this machine be run to its fullest ern part of the State, where a man was keep- capacity, by supplying it with all the food it ng seventy-five cows, and his wife was super- will consume, to produce the best results. intending the whole business. I know there Not only this, but every step a cow takes in s many a farmer's wife who would be glad search of food, beyond what is needed for exto, and would make good butter if she had ereise, is diverting food from the milk-pail good material furnished her to make it of; into wear and tear or, rather, friction of the and there are many other wives who never machine. This we will consider the first adwill made good butter with any material, vantage of soiling. Second. The machine cause they think they must not digress can be crowded into its full production of from the ways of their grandmothers. A milk or flesh, as is needed, Second. The man having examined a herd of cows recent- residue, or manure, is increased in quannity y, with the intention of purchasing one for and quality, and can be applied where it is his own use, I asked him how he liked them. most needed. Third. The migrious effects He said he didn't know, for they were so of compression of the soil by the feet of anithickly coated with manure that he could not mais while grazing is obviated. Fourth, get near enough to them to tell. Now, More thice as many animalt can be soiled brother farmers, this ought not to be so, and than grazed upon the same area of cultivated there is no need of it. Just think of a land. Fifth, No division fences are needed, woman trying to make factory butter from except for enclosures near buildings. Sixth. milk drawn from cows so besmeared with The soil is being constantly benefited by frefifth that a man cannot get near enough to quent cultivation and increased amount of them to tell what they are; it is impossible, manure applied. Seventh. The fertility of and unjust to expect it of them. If a man the soil gradually increasing, the capacity of is keeping cows for their income, it matters the farm to carry more stock, and consenot whether he be a lawyer, legislator, or a quently pay larger dividends, increases man of any other profession, or if he is a in like ratio. Eighth. The system farmer who obtains his living off his farm, it of soiling stock requires thorough careful apis all the same, provided equal judgment is plication, and business management, which

used in used in caring for them, and they will develop the farmer as well as the farm. kept for profit and not for the object of learn- Stock should be fed in the stable, regularly, down to a farm!" "Yes," said I, "and to ng how many cows can be dragged through and free access given to water. Most kinds the winter on the smallest amount of hay. of green fodder should be withered slightly er say many times—I would rather be It may be said the average farmer has no before it is fed, and long fodder—as corn, or the wife of an intelligent farmer than grain to feed his cows, nor money with which grain when in hand-should be cut. The the wife of a man following any other remodied. Let me illustrate. Suppose a is desired. If milk, to increase the quantity; farmer has in the fall six cows that he in- if butter, richer food and plenty of meatl. tends to winter; if he does so he must feed | Exercise should be given in roomy enclosthem hav but no grain, and the consequence ures or a small pasture-field, about two hours is a small yield of poor white milk, up to each day in the summer, during the cooler three or four months before ealving, and part of the day; during winter, at midday. then they go dry. The result is they come Salt should be kept where the stock can help out weak and poor in the spring, and are themselves at any time, or at least each day. worth about half price through the summer. A good way to secure this is to nail boxes From these poorly fed cows the neat wife containing salt against the fence of the exmakes in the winter a little poor, white but- ereise inclosure, protecting it from the rain er, unless she colors it, and them she has a by a roof placed low and one-half feet above. ittle poor colored butter, enough perhaps Rock salt is best; but solar salt can be moisfor the family to eat, and a little to sell if tened and caked by exposing it to the sun. she can find any one who will buy it. This One man, with a horse and cart or a team s the way the farmer gats \$50 income from | will be needed for about twenty-five cows to cut and prepare food, feed, water, clean Now take another view of the case. In stables, etc., but can give some assistance in

the fall this man sells two of his cows, say planting and cultivating. for \$60, if they are pretty good ones, and Fodder crops can be divided into classes, with the money he buys three tons of shorts comprising: First, Those grains sown in or its equivalent in whatever he likes best, autumn, to pruduce green food early and he feeds this to the four cows that he in spring. Rye sown early will change? I will give it from my own stand- dry or frozen weather and an abundance point. First, the manure made by the four of early fodder in spring. Rye should be the grain fed cows will be worth as much as that | main reliance for this purpose, as it does from the six without grain, and he has six or well on all soils and is rarely injured by seven tons of hay in his barn which the other winter-killing. Both fall and spring grain, two cows would have caten, for I take it for if cut early, before the seed-stalk is advanced granted that he would in both instances have enough to be injured, can be depended upon unanced feeding his cows early in the for a second crop, as good and very frequentfall, and not have let them grub the fields ly better than the first. This, if not needed until they could grub no longer, by reason of for food, can or rather, should be turned the snow that covered them. Secondly, the under for manure, can or, rather, should be four cows will give milk two months longer turned under for manure, as a preparation than in the other case, and the milk will for spring grains or a crop of corn-fodder. make twice as much butter, and instead of There is no better way to enrich the soil that being obliged to place his butter on the mar- to turn the land often, and always with it

if he has a good helpmeet-which is firm and Secondly. Spring grains, sown early with waxy, and which will command a fancy grass and clover, keep up the succession unprice at his own door. And lastly these four til corn-fodder comes on. Oats and peas, cows in the spring will be in good mixed and sown one bushel peas and two condition, and worth more and will of outs per acre, make the most profitable be more income through the summer crop for feeding green or dry. The straw than the six would have been, and if one of | is equal to three-fourths its weight in good them should break a leg, the farmer will hay, while the grain is valuable for cows, have some beef for a butcher instead of bones fed ground, before and after calving, and is for the soup maker. This is the way the equally valuable for all kinds of stock. Sweet corn is best for fodder. Should be planted early and planting kept up until July.

three tons of good hay per acre. Three. Root-crops and vegetables. Flat turnips and yellow turnips can be sown until the middle of July, and will not injure the quality of milk or butter. Mangolds, car- by them. The solid matter and oil rots, and parsaips were sown early in spring. A good crop of mangolds will be about twentons. Squashes are better than pumpkins Hubbard or Marblehead squashes can be grown per acre, which can be kept until 2,000 or 3,000 hardy farmers from England, nearly spring. Corn-fodder should be the Germany, France and Italy. main reliance during winter. All coarse fodder should be cut, or chaffed and steamed, fall back to grazing again. There are many inconveniences at first; but these a little ex-

saved. A piut of soot to a pailful of water the family, and sold, and given away to the important that we propose some of them for flower beds and plants of all kinds.

WHOL NO. 336. Women or the Farm

A lady thus writes to the Mass. Ploughman: Observing that nearly every writer upon the above named subject, speaks of the "drudgery" that falls to the lot of farmers' wives, I cannot help wanting to say a few words upon the matter. 1st. What is drudgery? Webster defines it as hard work, depressing toil. Nearly every one will concede that any form of labor may be followed so industriously as to make hard work of it; so that definition of drudgery of does not apply to the work of a farmer's wife, any more than to that of any other

I do not see how work one is interested in and enjoys performing, can be depressing; and it seems to me that only those will talk of drudgery of women on the farm, but those who are doing that work unwillingly. Interest in the work and the desire to do i in the best possible manner, clevates it above the term of drudgery, and the worker above the position of a drudge. Being a farmer's wife I think I know some thing of the life of women on the farm.

Farmers' wives have no need to be idle; work, and enough of it too, can be found to do almost any time : but the devices of the brain can lighten the labor of the hands very much, and is it not a pleasure, to invent some ingenious plan to do a piece of work more quickly, and in a more satisfactory manner?

Look at the different ways in which farm ers' wives work over their butter! Some, as if determined to make the hardest work of it possible, hold a lump of butter upon the end of one paddle and pound the buttermilk out with another; while others will press the butter against the sides of an unsteady wooden bowl, screnely unconscious that a butter board would save nearly half the labor, and the quality of the butter be improved by being able to mould it with less handling.

When people condemn farmlife because of its "drudgery," I wonder if they ever count up the advantages of living on a farm. The fruit, the vegetables, the fresh eggs, poultry, milk and butter, to say nothing of the many rides the family enjoy .-- how many of these could be indulged in if the family lived in town, and the same capital was invested there, that it takes to carry on the farm? lady gave me this rather doubtful congratuupation you can mention." Since the hard times I have felt like repeating the same many times, with interest. To me town life would be unendurable as country life would be to one who delights in the bustle of the city. I love the quiet life on a farm. The orses, the cows, the fowls and even the pigs, I am interested in.

My husband talks over with his plans for or future crops, and I watch with interest his efforts at improving upon last years successes and failures. My health is never better than when I spend the most time in the open air, and I consider myself fortunate when the work in the house does not require my oversight, and I am thus enabled to help about some of the lighter farm work. I have another and a greater reason than any yet mentioned for liking the farm. It is such a good place for the children. The fresh air, the freedom from restraint, the pure milk,-almost anything that can be mentioned in connection with the farm, the influences there brought around them, all tend to make them healthy, happy boys and girls, and later, good and honest men and women. Give them an interest in a patch of ground-some of the animals to care for and train; if their taste points that way, give the inventive ability a chance to expand: make home attractive as it should be, with books and music, and the children will love the farm and the home too well to ever wish to leave it for the over-crowded and

FARM CHIPS.

The Delaware peach crop is estimated at Belgium spends for agricultural education

about \$45 per 1,000 inhabitants; Austria, 850; France, \$62, and Prussia, 890, Sventy-live pounds of decomposed potato

tops are equal in value, in the nitrogen they contain, to 100 pounds of barn-yard manure English farmers trace the outbreak of the cattle plague at a farm near Grimsby to a quantity of foreign bones taken to the farm for manure.

Canada farmers claim that 6 bushels of pens are equal to 10 bushels of corn for fattening hogs, and that peas yield a larger number of bushels to the acre than corn.

With wheat at \$2 per bushel, gold under Millet can be sown until August. If out 10 premium, and his coming crop looming green and properly cared, will yield at least up most hopefully, even the chronic grumbler among farmers might cherish a sentiment of gratitude and gratification.

Many consider that ducks are more profitable than hens for home use, taking into account the number and size of the eggs laid duck's egg exceeds that of a hou's egg by fully one-fourth.

Prominent European capitalists have been pegotiating for some time, and at last successfully, with the Land Commissioners of Florida for \$8,000,000 worth of erange lands. They intend to bring into the

Work borses, if at all, should be checked very low : they can thus pull to greater ad vantage, protect their eyes from rain or snow, and are less liable to stumble or injure themselves. City railway companies have largely abandoned the use of check-reins

The great question with our farmers is how to save labor. The man who can tell us how to raise ten bushels more corn to the acre, with no more labor than before, is more welcome to us than he who tells us work. It is the labor that bothers us.